

A Man's a Man—
No lack of work need his ambition stir, for if he is wise he may advertise in
P.-D. Wants
for a trifle.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"If Solid Happiness
We prize, within our reach
this jewel lies."
The Wants
have pleasures to bestow, and
from them many joys will flow.

VOL. 48, NO. 260.

MONDAY EVENING—ST. LOUIS—APRIL 26, 1897.

PRICE IN ST. LOUIS, ONE CENT.
OUTSIDE ST. LOUIS, TWO CENTS.

The Effect of a P.-D. Want Ad. Is a Revelation to the Uninitiated.

STAMPED UPON BY MAD HORSES.

SERGEANT DOWD FATALY INJURED
BY A RUNAWAY.

LIVES OF TWO WOMEN SAVED.

Mrs. Oberbeck, Matron of the Poor-
house, Hurt in the Back and
Miss Healey Bruised.

Sergeant Dowd of the mounted
police was probably fatally injured Monday
morning while endeavoring to stop a run-
away. Mrs. Joseph L. Oberbeck, wife of the
Superintendent of the Poor-house, and also
matron of the institution, was hurt about
the back by being thrown from a buggy
and Miss Carrie Healey was bruised.

If Sergeant Dowd recovers he will be dis-
figured for life. His nose and jaw are
broken. His face is badly lacerated and
his body severely bruised. Whether his
skull is fractured or he has received internal
injuries has not yet been determined.

The sergeant's bravery undoubtedly saved
the lives of the two women.

The runaway occurred at 10 o'clock Mon-
day morning. Mrs. Oberbeck, accompa-
nied by Miss Healey, who is employed at
the Poor-house, started for a drive. They
were in a buggy and the horse was one
owned by the superintendent of the Poor-
house. The buggy was driven by a man
known to the superintendent of the Poor-
house, and the horse was a runaway. The
buggy was proceeding west, when an electric
car bowled along.

The car was going at full speed, and as
the buggy was near the tracks the motor-
car commenced ringing the gong. The
clanging and the whir of the machinery
frightened the horse, which reared, then
started on the jump up the street.

Mrs. Oberbeck, frightened, dropped the
reins, and the animal tore along with noth-
ing to check it.

Sergeant Dowd happened to be riding along
Arsenal street at the time, and at once put-
ting spurs to his horse darted after the
runaway.

There was a mad chase for a block and
a half, then an almost neck-and-neck race
for another half block, while the sergeant,
bending over, endeavored to seize the run-
away by the bridle.

While he was in this posture, both horses
going at full speed, the runaway suddenly
swerved to the left, and in a second there
was an end to the wild dash, but an acci-
dent resulted even more terrible for the
standards to witness than what had been
threatened.

The runaway horse in turning had thrown
itself full force against the animal ridden
by the policeman, and both beasts went
to the ground, where they struggled and
kicked.

Sergeant Dowd was beneath them, his foot
having been caught in a stirrup, and for
fully a minute he was stumped by the iron
shod hoofs and rolled upon by the mad-
devoted animals.

In the collision the buggy was overturned.
The two women were thrown out but they
fell clear of the horses, and bystanders
soon carried them to the pavement.

Then everybody bore a hand in an effort
to rescue the sergeant. He could be seen
under the horses, his uniform covered with
mud. Blood was streaming from his face.
He was wailing out the blows as best he
could with one hand and with the other and
his knees tried to crawl from the position
which any second might mean instant
death.

No one knows how long it was before
the animals finally rolled clear of the ser-
geant, for to those who tried to catch the
reins and bridles it seemed an hour.

But at last the horses got to their feet
and were led trembling to the curb.

The sergeant was in the middle of the
street. All thought him dead. They
picked him up and carried him to the Poor-
house. On the way he regained conscious-
ness and groaned out that he was in great
pain.

Medical assistance was summoned and
when the blood had been washed away it
was found the policeman had been probably
fatally injured. Several bones in the head
were broken, the nose almost torn away
and the jaw fractured in two places. His
scalp was a mass of wounds and his body,
from the waist up, covered with bruises
and cuts where the iron shoes had struck.

After the woman was temporarily
dressed an ambulance was called and it was
said the destination was his home, 2031 Eu-
rosia street.

Mrs. Oberbeck and Miss Healey were also
more badly frightened than hurt, though
she had received several bruises.

As for the matron her condition warrants
some apprehension. She complained of se-
vere pains in the back and although there
was no external evidence of serious injury

SHAW'S GARDEN TO BE ENLARGED.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES WILL BE
ADDED THIS SUMMER

AT A COST OF OVER \$150,000.

Landscape Gardeners Who Improved
Central Park in New York Are
Preparing the Plans.

The Board of Trustees of the Missouri
Botanical Garden has decided on a 100-
acre addition to Shaw's Garden.

Plans are already being prepared by the
Olmsted of Boston, the landscape garden-
ers, who improved Central Park, New York
City, and built the Wooded Island at the
World's Fair.

The work of making extensions and im-
provements will begin during the summer—
probably in June—or as soon thereafter as
the trustees finally agree on the plans pro-
posed.

The work of extension and improvement
will be divided up. First, a twenty-acre
section west of the park will be taken in
and later the big eighty-acre pasture at
the rear will be made part of the grounds.

The first tract to be improved runs from
the west wall of the garden to Magnolia
avenue, then back to the brook, then along
the brook to Shenandoah street, where it
joins the old garden at the Arboretum.

The plan is to make this tract a "synop-
sis of North American Flora." Representa-
tives of every family of plants indigenous to
the continent will be planted. The collection
will include fully 4,000 specimens. This will
encompass all the flora of the continent, ex-
cept a few families of parasites that cannot
be cultivated.

The idea is to cultivate a few genera of
each family. The Oak family, for instance,
will be represented by oaks, chestnuts and
beeches. Each of these will be further rep-
resented, the oak for example, by those
species native to St. Louis with specimens
from other places.

The planting will be done in such a way
that a visitor entering by the main gate
would be led down the main walk along the
principal classification. The specific exam-
ples would extend laterally from the main
classifications and be reached by the by-
paths.

A hand-book will be prepared that will be
a complete key to the classification.

Prof. Trelease, who has studied the
plan in his forthcoming annual report, esti-
mates that the cost of the improvement will
range from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

The plans for the North American Synop-
sis are being prepared now by the
Olmsted. There has been a slight delay,
as they are waiting for more detailed in-
formation regarding the main entrance at
Magnolia and Tower Grove avenues, op-
posite the northern exit from Tower Grove
Park.

When the plans are completed the Shaw
trials will be begun. The only thing that can
be accomplished this year will be the grading
and laying of water pipes. Next spring the
planting will begin. The year following
the herbaraceous plants will be put in, and in
the fifth year the work of preparation will
be complete. Of course trees do not grow
in a hurry, and it will be some time before
the North American synopsis becomes an
imposing place.

Meanwhile the big eighty-acre pasture ex-
tending between the Arboretum and Shen-
andoah street and Old Manchester road
will be put in the hands of landscape gar-
deners. They will make it a beautiful and
as natural a spot as the advanced state of
their art will allow.

The section will be used to exhibit the
vegetation of the world, but in this instance
the specimens will be put in, and in the
fifth year the work of preparation will be
complete. Of course trees do not grow
in a hurry, and it will be some time before
the North American synopsis becomes an
imposing place.

The cost of the improvement will be the
same as in the North American exhibit.
This will bring the entire outlay for the
new improvements close to \$200,000.

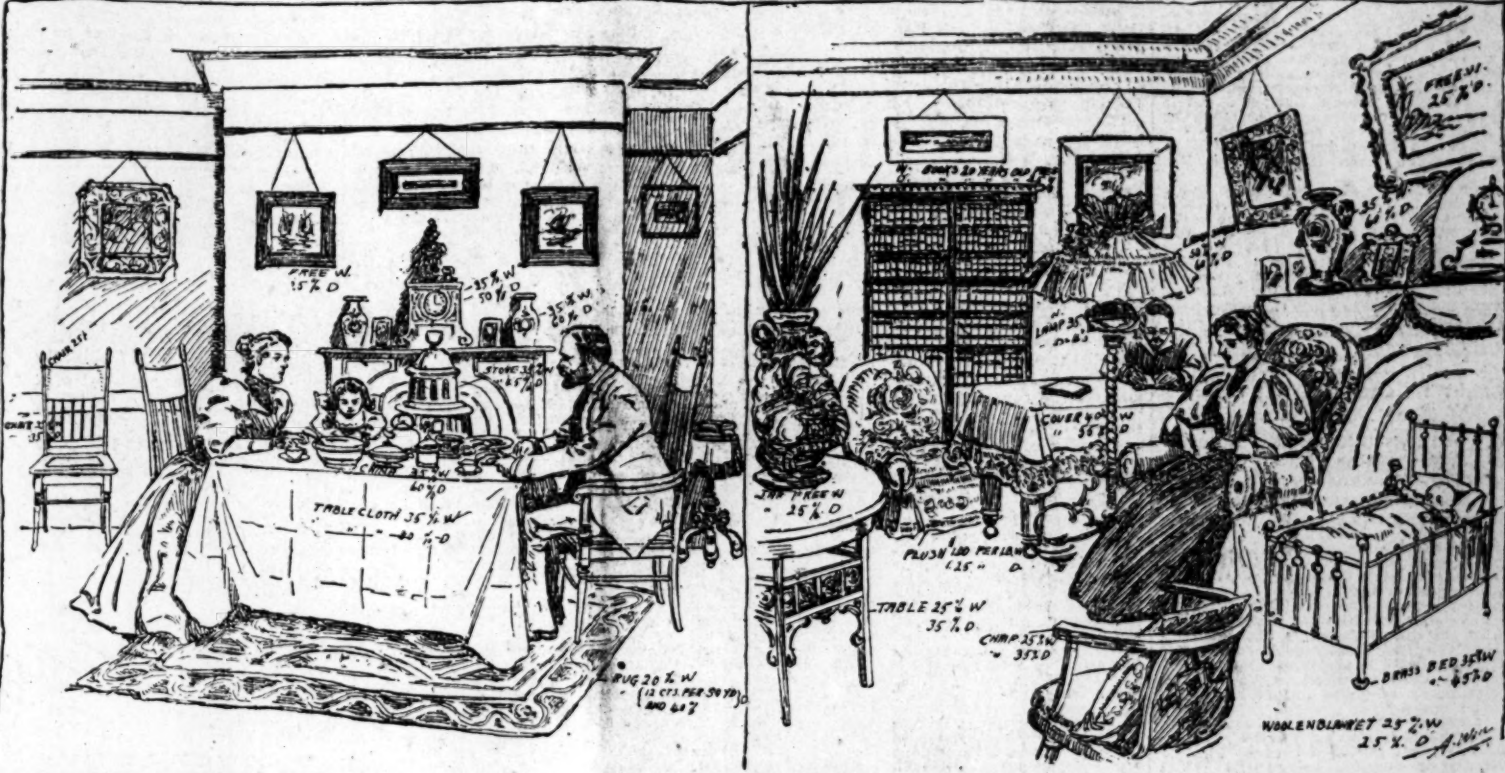
There are nearly 5,000 specimens in Shaw's
Garden at present. The synopsis of North
America will double that number, and
the second addition will double that num-
ber again.

The proposed improvements are the be-
ginning of an entire remodeling of Shaw's
Garden. The instructions give to the
Olmsted were first, for a general plan for
the grading and improving the farmland ad-
jacent to the garden; second, a detailed plan
for the North American synopsis, and a
small department of medical botany; third,
suggestions for the gradual modification of
the present park to harmonize with the im-
provements.

The entire scheme when carried to com-
pletion will in time give Shaw's Garden a
place beside the world-famous botanical
gardens of London, Paris, Berlin and St.
Petersburg.

The ground on which the extension will
be made belongs to the Shaw estate. The
old Casino at Magnolia and Tower Grove
avenues, which will be right at the entrance
to the North American synopsis, will be
let stand for a year or two.

THE DINGLEY BILL IN YOUR HOME.



How it increases the tax on every article of furniture, from the dining table to the baby's crib, from the carpet on the floor to the pictures on the wall.
Figures set opposite W give Wilson tax bill. Figures set opposite D give the new Dingley tax.

CROWDS GATHER AT NEW YORK

TO WITNESS THE GRANT EXER-
CISES OF TUESDAY.

THE HARBOR FULL OF SHIPS.

Other Countries Vile With Americans
to Honor the Memory of the
Soldier-President.

NEW YORK, April 26.—To-morrow's page-
antry is being vividly forecasted to-day on
the streets of this city, and on the waters
that encompass the town. Many public
buildings have been decorated with flags
and banners in honor of the soldier-Pres-
ident whose mausoleum is to be dedicated
with ceremonies in which all the States of
the Union and many foreign governments
will be represented.

Everywhere one sees about town are to be met men in uniform,
the military predominating, while sailors
and marines from the foreign men-of-war
anchored in the river or harbor are to be
met with the Cruisers, battleships, gunboats,
torpedo boats, dispatch boats and launches
moving about from one to the other or from
denizens of town or country who line the
river front watching the naval representa-
tives of so many governments.

Every train reaching New York or Jersey
City brings its hundreds of strangers to
swell the throngs, already made more
dense than usual by the earlier comers.
The hotel corridors are crowded with uni-
formed officers of the army, or National
Guard of the several States, and with
more gorgeously attired members of the
staffs of the Governors who have come to
observe the ceremonies.

Preparations for the accommodations of
upon thousands flocked to the vicinity of
the Grant tomb. The hotel is gold.
A nearer view of the resting place of
the hero than will be possible to-morrow
will be seen from the accommodations of
the multitude of sightseers on the morrow
are well advanced. Along the entire line
of march ashore stands have been erected,
except in cases where they would interfere
with the rights of residential property own-
ers, and over these structures the building
department is exercising a supervision cal-
culated to secure immunity from accident.
The weather to-day is threatening, the at-
mosphere being characterized by a high
degree of humidity, but according to the
Weather Bureau Observer there is every
promise of a fair day to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Just on sched-
ule time the Presidential train pulled out
of the Sixth Street Station of the Pennsylv-
ania Railroad at 10:30, bound for New
York, with a distinguished party on board.
All the guests of the city of New York to
attend the ceremonies connected with the
dedication of the Grant Monument.
The train was made up of seven coaches and
it was noticeable that the President solved

EAST SIDE BABY STEALS MONEY.

LITTLE LOUIS M'GEE ADMITS ROB-
BING MRS. PRICE.

WON'T MAKE RESTITUTION.

Seven-Year-Old Lad Steals a Roll of
Money and Hides It Se-
cretly.

Louis McGee, the 7-year-old son of John
McGee, a roofer living at 208 North Sixth
street, East St. Louis, was arrested by De-
TECTIVE Hickey Monday morning for steal-
ing \$12 from Mrs. L. W. Price.

The boy had to be "sweated" at the po-
lice station before he would confess and the
conflicting stories he tells as to the
whereabouts of the booty is baffling the
authorities.

The Prices live three doors north of the
McGees, and Louis is in the habit of visit-
ing the neighbors at all hours during the
day. He made a friendly call on Mr. and
Mrs. Price before breakfast Monday. Price
is a Vandalla switchman, and just before
leaving for the yards he gave his wife \$12
in bills. There was no one in the kitchen
but the McGee boy and Mr. and Mrs. Price.
Mrs. Price says she held the money in her
hand until her husband left, and desiring to
leave the room herself she placed the
roll under a dish on the kitchen table.

She says Louis McGee saw where she left
the money. When she came back the boy
and the money had disappeared. She ran
out the kitchen door and caught a glimpse of
the lad as he ran around the corner. She
caught him and searched him, but didn't find
the money. She accused him of taking it,
but he stoutly denied it.

"I was positive the boy took the money,"
said Mrs. Price at the station, "and I
called an officer and had him arrested."
The little culprit, in confessing his guilt,
insists that he dug a hole in the alley near
the house, placed the money in the hole and
covered it with a plank.

"Neither boy what I don't know saw
me put de money dere, an' I deas he les
youngster to a reporter."
Search was made for the board and the
hole and the money in the alley and the
"mother boy," but nothing but the alley
was found.

St. Louis and vicinity—Fair Monday night
and Tuesday; warmer Monday night;
Missouri—Fair Monday night and Tuesday;
warmer Tuesday;
Illinois—Fair Monday night and Tuesday;
cooler in Northeast portion Monday night.

CLARK'S LITTLE SCHEME.

Putting Candidates for Post-Offices to
Work for Him.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—There
are 215 fourth-class postoffices in the First
Missouri District. An average of five candi-
dates for each office would be nearly cor-
rect. Ex-Congressman C. N. Clark, the Re-
publican candidate, has arranged with the
postoffice authorities to hold up all these
appointments until after the special elec-
tion June 1. Candidate Clark has sent word
to all the Republican applicants for fourth-
class postoffices that upon their work in
the campaign depends their chances of ap-
pointment. Four-fifths of the candidates
will have a big howl to make after awhile
when appointments are made.

VETERAN'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Shot Himself Under Circumstances
Pointing to Suicide.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
MASCOUTAH, Ill., April 26.—Peter
Schlichter, an old citizen of Mascoutah, and
a veteran of the civil war, shot himself this
morning. He was dead when found a few
minutes after the shot was fired. It is not
certain whether the shooting was acci-
dental or intentional. Circumstances indi-
cate the latter. The coroner's jury took
that view of it. Deceased was 61 years of
age and served in the 48th Illinois regiment.

BURIAL PERMITS.

The following deaths have been re-
ported in the city during the twenty-four
hours ending at noon:
ANN SHEA, 66, 1402 Wash; bronchitis.
HENRY BROWN, 61, 519 Bartle; pneumo-
nia.

GREEKS WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

TO MAKE A FINAL STAND AT
THERMOPYLAE

IF BEATEN AT PHARSALA.

Meanwhile the Powers Are Talking
About Putting an End to
the War.

LONDON, April 26.—The Greek Govern-
ment has decided, according to a special
dispatch from Athens, that if the Greeks
are defeated at Pharsala the army is to re-
tire to Thermopylae and there make a final
stand.

The Daily Graphic to-day publishes a dis-
patch from Larissa saying that Gen. Macris,
the virtual commander-in-chief of the
Greek forces, has resigned and has been
succeeded by Gen. Mavromichaelis.

ROME, April 26.—The Messenger to-day
publishes a dispatch from Salonica saying
that the bombardment of that place to-day
by the Greek fleet is believed to be probable.

ATHENS, April 26.—The excitement here
is increasing and in many quarters a cabinet
crisis is expected.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Great disap-
satisfaction with King George and Prince
Constantine is reported in dispatches from
Athens. The retreat from Larissa having
been a humiliating rout, it will take more
than King George's going to the front to
counteract the discontent. A great victory
must be won, say the dispatches, or the
position of the Royal family will be un-
tenable indeed, as it is already charged
that "the war is a mere stalling horse to
cover dynastic interests."

The enormous sacrifice the Royal family
has made is not appreciated. The Ministers
have demanded an immediate change in the
command of the army.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at
Athens, writing to the Sun after interview-
ing the several deputies, makes the deduc-
tion that the days of the Cabinet are
numbered. The correspondent adds that
alarm and consternation prevail in Athens.
People meet on the street and sob as they
discuss the news from the front. The whole
city is in mourning.

It is reported in London that England has
urged, or will immediately urge, the Powers
to intercede and secure an armistice before
a battle can be fought at Pharsala. All the
powers except Germany are said to have
consented unconditionally, but Emperor
William is said to have urged that Greece
agree to abide by the powers' mandate be-
fore action is taken.

Emperor Francis Joseph left Vienna Sun-
day afternoon for St. Petersburg. His mis-
sion is unknown and the trip was unex-
pected. He was accompanied only by his
son and one aide. Speculation is indulged
in London and Paris, especially as Em-
peror William returned from Vienna only
a few days ago. Some decisive step by
Russia, Germany and Austria is expected
and the predicted new alliance may be the
outcome.

Equally astonishing, if it is at all trust-
worthy, is an interview at Rome with the
Turkish Ambassador, in which he says that
the capture of Larissa fulfills the pur-
pose of the invasion of Thessaly, and that
probably the Turkish army will go no
further than that city into Grecian terri-
tory.

The British and French Consuls at Volo
have telegraphed to Athens, asking that
warships be sent to Volo in view of a pos-
sible Turkish advance. The Ministers have,
in consequence, asked for instructions from
their governments.

As details of the retreat from Larissa and
the battle of Mati are learned, more mis-
erable is the rout of the Greeks shown to
have been. Some Greek officers basely de-
serted their men and in other instances
officers had to fire on the troops to gain the
slightest control over them. The Turkish
cavalry were close behind the fleeing army
and used their rifles, sabers and revolvers
indiscriminately, killing many of the Greeks.

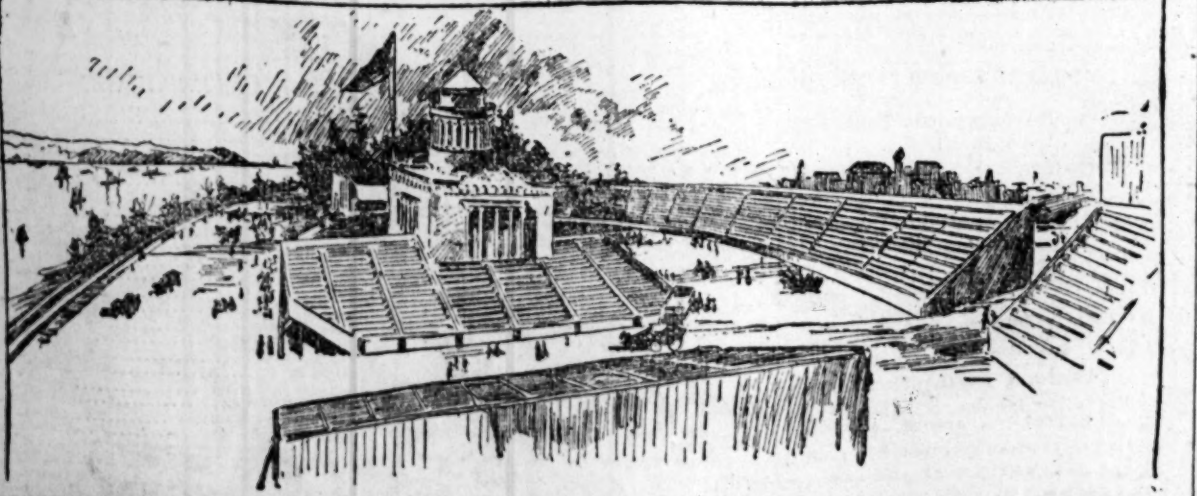
Notwithstanding this distressing turn in
their fortunes, advices show that the Greeks
are full of fight and will make a desperate
stand at Pharsala, to which place it is said
the King of Greece will go to cheer on his
men.

A message from the Athens correspondent
of the London Daily Mail is reproduced in
to-day's Sun. It says:
"After performing prodigies of valor at
Mati, the Greeks were slowly forced back
by overwhelming numbers. Their spirit,
however, was not broken, and they shouted
as they were driven back: 'Hurrah! Hur-
rah! War to the death!' When the history
of the campaign shall be written nothing
it will be more splendid than the deeds
of the rear guards. They sacrificed them-
selves like heroes as they slowly fell back.
The battle was lost, but not the honor of
Greece."

Another dispatch to the Sun says that
everything at the battle of Mati was against
the Greeks. They were in an exposed po-
sition, their numbers were far less than those
of the Turks and they had undergone ter-
rible fatigue and hardships; also, if report
be true, they suffered from a lack of am-
munition.

Under such conditions the combat was un-
equal, and despite their remarkable bravery
the soldiers were driven from Mati like
sheep.

According to trustworthy accounts by for-
eign witnesses of the retreat from Larissa,
4,000 women and children were left behind.
The Athens correspondent of the Times



THE STANDS AROUND THE GRANT MONUMENT.



THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

— SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF —

IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

DR. PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

"However much we may differ from Mr. Cleveland, we must admit his courage. A

asserts, "in that fine, effeminate Italian hand, he will write from two to fifty letters, addressed to persons in every part of the

and fifty people from this place attend the I. O. O. F. seventy-eighth anniversary at Kickaville to-day.

about move in. They stand a chance of getting food now and then, for the planter notices them, but they are worse off than

Knickerbocker Special, noon train to New York City. Big Four.

vious measure, designed to permit Chicago real estate owners to escape just taxation. The Senator from Sangamon does not like the manner in which his great

"I have used it in my own family in cases of indigestion and general debility, with excellent and permanent results."

100

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS
Daily and Sunday—Per Week—10 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Month—30 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Year—\$3.00
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum—\$3.00
Daily and Sunday—Per Month—30 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Year—\$3.00
Sunday—Per Annum—\$2.00
Sunday—Per Month—20 Cents
Weekly—One Year—50 Cents

Daily and Sunday by carrier, in towns outside of St. Louis, 15 cents a week, 60 cents a month. Remit by money order, draft or in registered letter. Don't send checks on your local bank. The price of the paper is the same on all railroads and in all railroad stations outside of St. Louis. It is the same on all boats and in all river ports. Persons who are charged a higher rate than this will please send the name of the carrier or station and number of train. Regularly will confer favor by sending the same to this office.

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis as second class matter.
Business Office—Telephone Numbers—4983
Editorial Office—Telephone Numbers—4983
The St. C. & N. W. Special Agency,
Agent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
45 Third Street, New York, N. Y.
and 400 The Rookery, Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.
MUSIC HALL—Police Benefit.
ST. LOUIS—“True to Life.”
HOPKINS—Continued.
HAGAN—Continued.
STANDARD—Tenderloin Company.
MATINEES TO-MORROW.
HAGAN—Continued.
ST. LOUIS—“True to Life.”
STANDARD—Tenderloin Company.
HOPKINS—Continued.

ST. LOUIS AND HER RIVER.
The Post-Dispatch has said frequently that St. Louis, if she meets her opportunities and utilizes her advantages, will become to one or more of the Gulf ports what several of the greatest cities in Europe are to convenient ocean ports of entry.

In an interesting and valuable contribution to the statistics of this subject, which appeared in Sunday's Post-Dispatch, the remarkable growth in St. Louis' export trade was clearly proved. Even our comparative indifference to this great source of commercial prosperity and expansion has been ineffective to prevent increases in exports in most of our lines of manufacture. Even the compliance with which we have submitted to traffic extortion at our gates and traffic discrimination against us in the great grain-growing sections has not prevented growth in the volume of our grain exports.

The figures demonstrate that St. Louis grain shipments for export last year made New Orleans the second clearance point in the export of grain trade. New York has fallen to third place. The figures in this connection are eloquent of future possibilities, particularly when accompanied by the statement that a company is already organized to build and operate a fleet of whaleback vessels designed to navigate the Mississippi and solve the inland water transportation problem, as well as to avoid the present necessity of transfer at New Orleans.

This enterprise, however, must wait on river improvement to give regularity and permanency to river channels. To such improvement the energy of St. Louis should be directed, for the conservation of her own commercial interests and for the protection of the great agricultural region that must serve as the field for other expansion of her trade and commerce.

ABATE THE NUISANCE.

The demands made by the patrons of the Southern Electric Railway that the dens of vice on South Sixth street be closed up should be promptly complied with by the police. This cleansing is just as necessary as was the cleansing of Chestnut street from Twelfth to Twentieth. In fact, houses of this character ought not to be allowed to exist on the line of any street in St. Louis.

Children are numerous among the patrons of street cars, especially in the poorer quarters of the city. People with children, who cannot afford to keep a vehicle of their own, make a practice of giving the children to ride in the cars. They ought not to be compelled to do this. The shameless scenes so frequently enacted on South Sixth street in the neighborhood of Elm and Clark avenue. A good rule for the police to follow would be to compel vice to behave decently in public wherever it exists, and to treat one part of the city the same as other parts, as far as is practicable. At any rate, no part of the “burnt district” should be allowed to encroach on a street car route.

ILLINOIS LOBBY AND BODDLERS.
The members of the Illinois Senate who are smarting under the lash of public opinion for their votes on the Humphrey bills, members of the Illinois House who are in dread of that lash and lobbyists who assist both, have hit upon a scheme of reprisal.

Early in the present session efforts were made to repeal the libel law of Illinois. The libel law of that State, adopted at the session of 1859, is equitable in its provisions for justification and retraction. Accordingly the liberty of criticism of public officials is broad, as it should be in a State where corporate aggression is to be so constantly and steadily guarded against.

The boddies who find themselves undone and those who are threatened with undoing propose that the present libel law shall be repealed and that in its place shall be adopted one under which any criticism of a legislator or public official would be made an offense actionable either by civil or criminal process or both.

Exposure and deserved denunciation, carrying with them political ruin, have made members of the Illinois Senate mad. Such a proposition is in itself evidence of madness. As well might the opponents of the Humphrey bills propose that the penalty for any lobbyist coming within 100 miles of Springfield shall be death. Such a law would be ineffective because

the boddies would meet the lobbyists outside the dead line, but it could not be more ineffective than one proposing to cut the people of the State off from knowledge of what both the lobbyists and the boddies are doing.

CLEVELAND BOBS UP AGAIN.

On Saturday night Mr. Grover Cleveland came forth from his Princeton retirement—which becomes him better than anything else he has engaged in during the last twelve years—and repeated one of his carefully memorized dissertations which by courtesy are called speeches. It was at a dinner given by the New York Reform Club. And in order that the speech and the occasion may be thoroughly understood, it should be explained that the Reform Club embodies more of Eastern provincialism, more of New York ignorance of the rest of the country, and more of that mental strabismus which in the eyes of sundry alleged New York Democrats causes them to mistake Plutocracy for Democracy, than any other body or organization in existence anywhere.

The speech was eminently characteristic of Cleveland. It was verbose, circuitous in logic, turgid in expression, and inflated with the ponderous, self-conscious Clevelandianism. As usual, it was in substance an announcement that, in Mr. Cleveland's opinion, the only people in the United States who were right in the last campaign were those who are now are himself and the members of his little mutual admiration society. The fact that nearly 14,000,000 of the voters of the United States voted against him and that only about 130,000 voted with him is in Mr. Cleveland's eyes a matter of small consequence. The Clevelandian view is that ten voters with Grover Cleveland at the head make a majority, no matter how many opposing votes there may be—not even if these climb up into the millions.

The value of the speech, however, is greatly impaired by the fact that Mr. Cleveland failed to state the capacity in which he was speaking. He should have explained at the outset whether he was speaking as the hired employee of Pierpont Morgan, or as one who, by being let in on the ground floor of various monetary transactions while he was President, had accumulated enough to get into the ranks of the millionaires and to feel the customary millionaire horror of the “Anarchist” and other agitators who are the era of the peace who make the millionaires feel nervous as they clutch and fumble their hoards.

If henceforth Mr. Cleveland is to serve as the mouthpiece of the Pierpont Morgan Plutocracy, his utterances will be read with some interest, as a clue to the plans and purposes of these enemies of the people. If, on the other hand, his speeches are simply the mouthings of an individual member of the new rich, then they are of no more consequence than the chatter of a parrot in the average Wall Street newspaper.

The notion that Mr. Cleveland is nursing another Presidential boom may serve pretty well as one of the vagaries of the silly season which is now approaching. It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Cleveland has some intention of making a run for it. If he does entertain it, it is quite likely to be shared by Fairchild, Hornblower, Peckham, and the rest of the little Reform Club coterie. Outside of this little coterie the notion will never attain sufficient importance to make it worth while to shed ink over it. In the meantime, the nominating conventions of 1900 are reached, Mr. Cleveland—ignorant and egotistic as he is—will be glad to find in kindly oblivion a refuge from the scorn and contempt of his fellow countrymen.

A POSSUM CAMPAIGN IN THE FIRST.

Washington advices of the Post-Dispatch, published Sunday, indicate what is to be the Republican plan of campaign in the First Missouri Congressional District. A special election is to be held in that district in June to choose a successor to the late R. P. Giles.

Mr. Clark, the accidental Congressman of 1894, who was defeated by Mr. Giles last year by 4,720 votes, has decided to make a “still hunt.” There will be no active campaign in the district in the sense of public meetings and demonstrations or discussions of the questions now uppermost in the minds of voters. Mr. Clark will seek to make the impression that he is doing nothing; that he is without expectation of success and without organization of any kind. In short, he proposes to make the Democrats the victims of their own overconfidence.

Three things are always necessary to the success of such a campaign. It must be kept a secret until after the election, the party behind the candidate must be solid and there must be no public questions to arouse the interest and activity of the opposing party. Neither of these conditions exists now. Mr. Clark's possum campaign, understood in advance, is destined to failure. Again, there are grave reasons why the Democrats of the First District should confirm and emphasize their action last year. The position they took then has been proved to be the correct one by the failure of the gold standard victory to restore prosperity.

There is every reason to expect that the Democratic majority in the First District will be greater this year than last. There must be many of the 20,000 Republicans of last November now convinced of the humbug of the gold policy. The energetic campaign the Democrats are to make should bring every vote belonging to the party in the two counties. And the failure of the Republican party to redeem its pledges should add a great many Republican votes to these.

The Democrats of that district should make their victory sure and monumental in its size and significance.

The newspaper without the Associated Press dispatches cannot give its readers a first-class news service, because of the disappearance of the United Press Association, there is no other association competing with the Associated Press. Its facilities for news-gathering have never been equalled, and as the Post-Dispatch is the only afternoon paper in St. Louis now having the right to publish Associated Press reports, newspaper readers may readily perceive the superiority of this paper as a daily record of all important events.

Every sufferer from bad puns will sympathize with the vander of a grease trad-

icator who fell into a rage when advised to sell his commodity to the Turks. There should be a strong ordinance against this very ancient Grecian pun, and it should be strictly enforced so long as the war continues.

It seems that we are getting our milk both colored and watered. Consumers should not fail to get a blacklist of all dealers found to be dishonest. With proper effort St. Louis would have pure milk and the demand for milk would be greatly increased.

Representative Lanham's bill to cut down all Government salaries one-third is in keeping with gold standard conditions. There is not the least reason why the Government should pay more for service than do private employers.

Gen. Duke said in Washington the other day that the Kentucky Senatorial deadlock would not be broken. If Deboe is not to lift the awful expense and suspense, the State will more than have reason to repent the goldbug folly.

Brighter and better, lighter and more substantial than any other St. Louis newspaper was yesterday's Sunday Post-Dispatch. Such a Sunday paper is certainly a rare thing in many more readers than any other.

Stepping from street cars into a mud hole on streets that are alleged to have been made almost an everyday incident is not worth while to make any street unless a strong, solid surface is given it.

The threadbare old story that Osman Pasha is a Tennesseean has been brought out by some alleged newspapers. It is likely that Osman, when he left Tennessee, sailed to the Orient in an airship.

“A survey of the field is by no means reassuring,” says Mr. Cleveland. It certainly is not to Mr. Cleveland. The 6,500,000 voters who repudiated his policy last year will be a greater host in 1900.

Every silver Democrat in the First District should be at the polls and every silver Republican should be there as well. We cannot expect to be prosperous if we neglect our political duties.

The Sultan has sent Osman, his head cook, to put Greece in the soup. This is not in accordance with the best cookery, but it will suit the Turkish stomach.

As Speaker Reed's man for the Belgian mission has been turned down, the Czar would doubtless be happy to see a McKinley Waterloo right now.

The Democracy of Pierpont Morgan and August Belmont is not the Democracy of the Democratic party, whatever Mr. Cleveland may imagine.

The Treasury officials are not disturbed at the renewed export of gold. More bonds can be issued should the Treasury again be drained.

Edhem Pasha is in Greece and the Sultan “has sent him the Imam order in brilliants.” The correspondents may not have erred in describing Edhem as a great man.

It is a daughter of York, not a son of York, that is born. The Duke has lined up with Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and Gen. Schofield.

Secretary Gage is to have a talk with the bankers, though the depositors are also somewhat interested in national finance.

Mr. McKinley seems to have time to attend to scaring the Cuban Junta while American patriots are waiting for plums.

The bicyclist who will be asked to pay a tax on his wheel and on his dog—what will he do? Pay both taxes or sell the dog?

Retiring from the White House a wealthy man, Mr. Cleveland can talk very glibly of imaginary ills.

Hanna has a tool at work in the Kentucky Legislature, and Kentucky is still out \$1,000 a day.

The discovery that the airship is shaped adds to the fishiness of the airship stories.

Grant in 1894.

From the New York Press.
The failure of Grant & Ward in May, 1894, took the heart out of Gen. Grant, and the old soldier prepared to die. The last time I saw him looking even tolerably well was a short while after the election. He was then attending the funeral of an old army friend. When he left the church people made way and allowed him to creep out alone, a small, dark-visaged, weary man, bowed with his troubles down almost to the very ground. Not a soul spoke to him, though all recognized the figure. Respect for his grief caused all to keep aloof. He went up the stairs alone, like a man who was trying tons in his shoes.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press.
When a woman has had dyspepsia for two weeks she calls it a broken heart. Babies are like combs, a woman will take anyone that comes, but a man wants his own. After an old bachelor takes to drinking tea instead of coffee, there is no more hope for him. When one woman tells another what her husband said when he proposed to her, it is a sign that she is lying. No man knows the possibilities in a woman, till he has seen her up on a step-ladder, with an old towel pinned over her head.

News on the Frontier.

From the Cleveland Plain-Dealer.
Tall Timber Pete: “Wot's all this here talk about a war, somehwat?”
Bilky Ike: “Derned if I know. Broncho. Kivote some fellers called Turks is having it out with a lot o' greasers.”

LOVE'S UNREASON.

From the Boston Globe.
“Why did I love you yesterday?”
“That's a jesting question.”
“Ah, love would not be love, could we define the why and how?”
“Why did I love you yesterday?”
“Why did you love me?”
“Whence comes jealousy fear that makes you doubt my constancy?”
“Why do you doubt? It is not I, it is the change in you.”
“I cannot tell you why I don't.”
“My dear—because I do!”

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



RICOTTI GARIBALDI.
This is a son of the great Italian liberator, who was mentioned in the dispatches from the seat of war.

MEN OF MARK.

The death of Congressman Milliken will occasion the first changes in the Maine representative delegation for a period of six years. All four of the Maine representatives in the present House have been colleagues in eight consecutive Congresses.

Thomas G. Bull, whose death at Pottsville, Pa., is announced, was a member of the First Defenders, who first responded to Lincoln's call for troops. When the Defenders reached Washington it was Bull who stepped forward and said to the President: “We are coming, Father Abraham.”

Gabriel Harrison, actor, manager, dramatist, historian of the drama, teacher, painter, photographer and painter, and acquainted with the most famous men of forty and fifty years ago, still lives in Brooklyn, on the verge of 80 years, and yet busy in writing, teaching and painting.

Pope Leo wishes to be represented at Queen Victoria's celebration. He is one of the few Popes who have ever personally met an English sovereign. Many years ago, when he was Mr. Pecci and Papal Nuncio to King Leopold I. of Belgium, he traveled with him in California. He is said to have made a very pleasant impression on him.

The late James H. Hackett, the greatest of Falstaffs, was originally a merchant. He married an actress and induced her to leave the stage. He failed in business, his wife resumed acting, and it occurred to him to try his own powers in that direction. After a few years of indifferent success he made a great hit, and fame and fortune were his reward.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Madame Meissonier has supervised personally all the work upon the handsome volume prepared as a souvenir of her husband, giving to the letter-press and to every plate and reproduction her own close attention.

Bagpipes are becoming a fashionable instrument for ladies in British drawing-rooms. Lady Elsie Campbell, the Duke of Argyll's granddaughter, who is a skilled performer, having introduced the fashion. The pipes for drawing-room use are richly decorated and specially toned.

Deborah Brown, a former Maryland slave, whose mother was “almost white,” and one of whose grandfathers was an Indian, is living on Markham street, Toronto, at the age of 110. She is able to do her own housework and sewing, to go to market and church, and to smoke.

Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, the once famous actress, has published her memories. She is 86 years of age and first went on the stage when 10 years old. For seventy-two years she acted continuously and at the age of 78 retired. She was at one time considered the best Shakespearean actress of her day.

Baroness Bertha von Bulow of Dresden, who represents the education of work her aunt, the late Baroness von Marenholtz Bulow, the friend of Froebel, and the first woman to espouse the cause of public education in Germany, received many social distinctions while in New York as a guest of the Kindergarten Association.

SOME NEW JOKES.

“You said you would not be gone long,” said she reproachfully as he came in from the “little game” at 2:30. “Well,” said he, wearily, “I came back short, anyway.”
At the Styles' Dance.—“They say that it takes at least three generations to make a gentleman.” “Like one of these?” “Yes, I suppose so.” “Humph! It doesn't seem worth the trouble.”—Truth.

Josh: Yes, my darter's gone! to graduate this year, and she busy now preparing her valedictory. Hiram: What's a valedictory? Josh: That's the kind of a dress they wear when they graduate.—Puck.

Con Vivid: Doctor, my wife suffers greatly from insomnia. Physician: Insomnia? How do you know that? Con Vivid: Why, every time she comes at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning I always find her wide awake.—Puck.

A precaution.—“I wish,” said the foreign star to the press agent, “that you would hereafter refrain from reference to my performance as a work of art.” “It is certainly complimentary.” “Yes, but I don't like the phrase. It may lead the framers of the tariff to put a tax on it, which would annoy me very much.”—Washington Star.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.



Customer—This is a different kind of soap from your usual, isn't it?
Barber—Yes, sir; but how do you know?
Customer—It tastes different.—Pick-Me.

No Pardon Deserved.

From the New York Journal.
Broker Chapman, who, under the decision of the Supreme Court, is condemned to pay a fine of \$100 and serve thirty days in jail because he would not tell the Senate what he knew about the sugar speculations of members of that body will, it is said, appeal to the President for a pardon. Why Broker Chapman should be saved from confinement on the plea that he dislikes the idea of going there, is not apparent. Among the reasons for non-interference with justice in his case is the statement of District Attorney Davis of Washington that Chapman would not get off any more easily than did Mr. Chapman.

On every ground of right and public policy it is to be earnestly wished that President McKinley will hold his hands off these cases. If Broker Chapman and Trust Mills are to be pardoned for all the other contumacious witnesses, including Havemeyer and Searles.” Mr. Davis adds that “unless the President interferes, Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles will not get off any more easily than did Mr. Chapman.”

Jesse Grant's Poverty.

From a Chicago Record Letter.
A story has been in circulation for some days that Jesse R., the youngest son of Gen. Grant, asked the committee of arrangements to send him money, because he was too poor to pay his expenses from California to New York, and that \$150 was telegraphed him by Horace Porter. It is extremely very strange that he should call upon the New York people for financial assistance when his mother has an income of \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year, his sister at least \$3,000 a year, and his brother Ulysses, who lives now in California, is rated as a rich man, having married the only child of ex-Senator Chaffee, the Colorado millionaire. It is nevertheless true that Gen. Porter did telegraph to Jesse Grant to have his fare from California to New York paid. At the same time it is explained that the committee of arrangements is paying the expenses of all the invited guests who desire them to do so.

A Republican Dilemma.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
The civil service question is a two-edged sword to the administration. Under the operation of the law the enormous majority of the clerks in Washington are Republicans. An army of men have been holding on since Arthur's time. If it is determined to overthrow the class system and make all the places open to change but small progress will have been made towards meeting the present Republican demand after all the Democratic office-holders and clerks have been dismissed. To be fair to everybody, to fully exemplify the spirit of our institutions—there will have to be a tremendous slaughter among Republican baronets. The departments at Washington are already crowded with men and women ripe to go on a civil pension list. To be pensioned is now the ultimate ambition of the civil service beneficiaries.

Our Florists.

From the New York Press.
I am continually surprised at the elegance of our leading florists. Their equipages alone entitle them to respect. They indicate enormous profits. Such horses! Such green and blue and gold! Such drivers and tigers! And the handsome yellow negroes in all the world standing at the shop doors, in the finest uniforms, with gold buttons and froggery! And their belts—like gold encircled!—and their shoes! Not many a rose is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the profane heath! There's millions in it. Over \$300,000 worth of flowers sold for this Easter in the city of New York!

YOUTHFUL CRITICISM.



Father—Look here Tommy; what do you think of the new baby brother the doctor has just brought?
Tommy—Why, he's got no hair! Oh! And he's got no teeth! You've been told in other, he's brought you an old ‘un.—Sketch.

The Paper for the People.

From the Breese (Ill.) Beacon.
We see quite a number of our free silver exchanges are publishing long advertisements and even clubbing with some of the gold standard papers. We are glad to say there are not many. To the few who do, we ask you to not do it. Give your influence to papers who stood loyal to American institutions and the common people; avoid scattering the poison seeds of monometallism. If you want to support the gold standard, paper that has done more for the cause of bimetalism than any other, subscribe for the Post-Dispatch. Here we have a friend that speaks out at all times. It is the duty of every free silver champion to work for this paper, the Post-Dispatch.

Bimetallism.

From the Washington Post.
It is all very well to rave and go into Cuckoo convulsions over any and every proposition not in sweetest harmony with the Indianapolis Convention of last year, but when we consider that the independent free silver coinage proposition received 6,900 votes and the International Bimetallism received more than 7,600 votes, while the Hynum-Cockran-Cuckoo proposition received only 12,000 votes, there really appears to be some ground for concluding that the American people are in favor of taking action.

Must Be a Skeptic.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
“What did you mean by starting the story that I was an unbeliever in the Scriptures?” asked the deacon, in great wrath. “Well, deacon,” said the man who had originated the report, “you know you told me that all you said about that boss I bought was as true as gospel. An' you know how true it was.”
“Er—ah,” said the deacon.

A Bad Break.

From the New York Press.
Mr. Cusmo (meaningly): My dear, here is the account of a woman who was killed by a broken seat in her coach, which pierced her heart when she leaned over a wash tub.
Mrs. Cusmo (cheerfully): How shocking! I was intending to wash out the curtains to-day to save your eyes from the sight of a better seat on your way down town and send up the washerwoman.

THE THEATERS.

McKee Rankin discovered Nance O'Neill. For this the public should be grateful to Mr. Rankin. He offered her services to Charles Frohman. Mr. Frohman declined to add another green girl to his string. For this Mr. Frohman should get a strong man to kick him. Not a young woman on the Frohman payroll has been in St. Louis this season who is better fitted by nature to become a great actress than this Nance O'Neill. She doesn't know it all, by any means, and she knows she doesn't, but she is diligent and quick and she has genius. She is a red woman. Her hair is tawny, her thick, well-defined eyebrows are brown, and there is a golden glint in her eyes—eyes that have not decided whether to be gray, green, blue or brown, but are soft, clear and expressive. Her nose is slightly aquiline, her chin is pointed, and her mouth is small and exquisitely formed. She is probably 5 feet 3 inches tall, slender and graceful of figure. Her hands are small and soft, and crumple like rose leaves in indeed. If Broker Chapman and Trust Mills are to be pardoned for all the other contumacious witnesses, including Havemeyer and Searles.” Mr. Davis adds that “unless the President interferes, Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles will not get off any more easily than did Mr. Chapman.”

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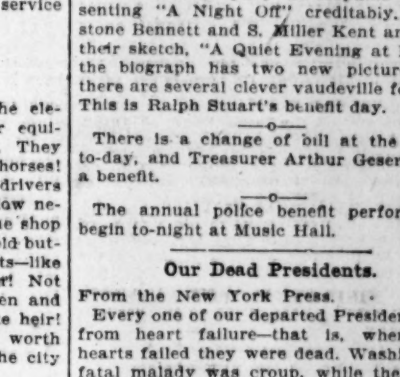
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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

(The Post-Dispatch does not hold itself responsible for any opinions or statements of letters to these letters. It is a free platform.)

Grover, the Political “Stiff.”

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
At the meeting of the Reform Club held in New York Saturday last, the “stuffed prophet” uttered these words: “I do not fear that I shall be accused of sinister design. I fear that the path of duty and the best hope of safety lie in an immediate and earnest attempt to accomplish the rehabilitation and regeneration of true Democracy.”
“Sinister design” is very good, but no honest American has accused Grover of having good designs upon his country, party or anything else during the past four years of his administration. True Democracy was rehabilitated and the Chicago platform was adopted and Wm. J. Bryan named as its leader, and if any of the sugar speculating, bond grabbing gang of Plutocrats attempted to sneak back into the party of true Democracy they would find it a stiff double-edged ax.

Even if our party was not stronger and more closely united to-day than at any other time in its history, just imagine such party generating it! History does not record where the most despotic and brutal tyrant of the world has received a stinging rebuke. It is recorded on Nov. 1st, 1894, that “the stuffed prophet” was rebuked by a protest against dishonesty, Cleveland. And to-day he lies in bed, a political stiff, unfit for decent mention. He refuses the name of Plutocrat among any group of men, everyone present immediately pulls forth a handkerchief as if a sudden stench had struck the hands of the speaker. And still Grover talks about rehabilitation and regeneration of true Democracy! St. Louis, April 25. C. F. H.

Police Outrages.

THE MARKETS.

Gaylord, Blessing & Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO., 26th and Olive Sts.
STOCKS AND BONDS Bought and Sold for Cash
on Margin. Also Cotton, Grain and Provision
futures. We charge the regular rates of
commission prescribed by the rules of the various
exchanges, with which we are connected by
officially leased wires.
We also execute orders in local securities and in
foreign bonds on collateral securities.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

FOR RENT—DWELLING

1824 Lafayette Av.

Next six-room dwelling; new papered and new
plumbing; range and heater in house; rent, \$30.
Call L. H. BROS. & CATS, 305 N. 3rd St.

FLATS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

Hard Times Brings Rent Down.

We are just to see the price of rent
dropped to cut the price to suit the times.
Call L. H. BROS. & CATS, 305 N. 3rd St.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

RESIDENCE—For sale, elegant 10-room residence

with pool, in excellent condition. Call L. H. BROS. & CATS, 305 N. 3rd St.

FARMS FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

FARM—For sale, a farm of 100 acres. For partic-

ulars see our 1937 Catalogue at L. H. BROS. & CATS, 305 N. 3rd St.

EDUCATIONAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

SPANISH CLASS at Spanish Club, Mondays

and Fridays, 7:30 p. m. Call L. H. BROS. & CATS, 305 N. 3rd St.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Odd Fellows
Hall, Branches in principal cities; best instruction
reasonable cost; conversation especially. Summer
schools at French Springs and Ashbury Park, N. J.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOND CALL—Holders of Callaway County, Mis-

souri, bonds are hereby notified that certain out-

standing five per cent bonds of said county have

been declared due and payable on the first day of

May, 1937, by the County Court of said county. The

bonds are more particularly described as follows:

Thirty bonds of the denomination of one thousand

dollars (\$1,000 each), numbered 1 to 30, both

inclusive; 25 bonds of the denomination of five

hundred dollars (\$500 each), numbered 1 to 25,

both inclusive; 143 bonds of the denomination of

one hundred dollars (\$100 each), numbered 1 to 143,

both inclusive. The bonds are to be paid at the

office of the County Court of Callaway County, Mis-

souri, on the first day of May, 1937.

By order of the County Court of Callaway County, Missouri, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1937.

FRANK T. BARKER, County Clerk.

ED T. ORRICK AND F. ADAMS, Attorneys.

SEATED PROPOSALS.

OFFICE Constructing Quartermaster, Jefferson

Army, in triplicate, will be received here until 12

o'clock, April 26, 1937. The proposals are for

furnishing material and labor in laying 7,500 feet

10-inch water main from Des Peres Bridge to Mil-

lary, in the City of St. Louis, on May 1st, 1937.

Proposals should be submitted in triplicate, with

specifications and plans, to the Quartermaster's

office at 1000 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., on or before

the 25th day of April, 1937, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. SUMNER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,

Quartermaster.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE of American Guaranty Fund Mutual Fire

Insurance Co., 15 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., April

24, 1937—Notice: The annual meeting of the stock-

holders and guarantors of this company and the

election of three directors will be held at the office

of this company on Monday, May 3, 1937, at 10 o'clock

a. m. in Room 12, 15 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

J. M. HERR, Secretary.

BURIAL PERMITS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

ED MARLEY, 61, City Hospital; pneumonia.

ADOLPH VOLKEN, 45, 3516 Indiana; accident.

FANNIE JONES, 32, 1235 Poplar; heart disease.

PRETER PILOUSEK, 19, 313 Russell; consumption.

JOHANNA DUNN, 40, 1540 North Hogan; bronchitis.

MARY TENNEL, 9 months, 2209 Pine; pneumonia.

GILBERT PHILLIPS, 45, 4533 Duncan; pneumonia.

CHARLES RUSSELL, 33, City Hospital; hemiplegia.

MARTIN LOGAN, 65, St. Louis Hospital; pneumonia.

JOSEPH HALEY, 15, 1500 Biddle; croupous pneumonia.

JOHN WESLEY BROWN, 57, 2809 Laclede; consumption.

MILTON H. CRAFT, 66, 1211 Grattan; brain disease.

ELIZABETH SPOTSWOOD, 60, 4001 Olive; senile dementia.

LOUISA LEHMAN, 34, 474 Michigan; senile dementia.

MARTIN W. MARA, 4 months, 909 Taylor; spinal meningitis.

ANNIE FAHEY, 55, 1338 North Eighteenth; pleuro pneumonia.

ALFRED H. MIENSTER, 18, 3000 Lamm; chronic pleuro pneumonia.

MARY LUCILLE GERBER, 3, 3634 Mont-

gomery; pneumonia.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1 month, 3333

Laclede; marasmus.

HENRY F. AMELUNG, 23, 1506 North Fif-

teenth; consumption.

MARGARET PERROT, 53, 1433 North

Twelfth; albuminuria.

MARY C. PERGUSON, 75, 4049 Finney;

valvular heart disease.

FLORENCE SCHICK, 11 days, 849 Wash-

ington; interstitial nephritis.

Mullanphy Bank Depositors.

A large crowd congregated at the Mullan-

phy Savings Bank on North Broadway

Monday morning and the impression be-

came current that the bank was about to

close its doors. The crowd was

composed of men, women and children

and was estimated at 100. The crowd

was for the purpose of proving their

claim that the bank was not in

trouble.

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